

fixation. In this way the visual field is divided into eight segments, two macular portions, two peripheral nasal portions and four peripheral temporal portions, of which two are superior and two inferior, the internal being the equivalent of the nasal fields. The first part of the sum of two visual fields comprising the nasal part of one eye and the temporal part of the other is reckoned as follows:—6 per cent. for the sum of the two portions corresponding to central vision (3 per cent. for each half). The nasal peripheral field counts for 14 per cent., 5 per cent. being for the upper sector and 9 per cent. for the lower one. The peripheral temporal field is reckoned at 20 per cent., 14 per cent. for the internal segment and 6 per cent. for the external. Just as in reckoning the nasal field in the internal segments the superior part is reckoned at 5 per cent. and the inferior at 9 per cent., while in the external part the superior counts for 2 per cent. and the inferior for 4 per cent. The second half of the sum of the two visual fields counts double:—14 per cent. for the sum of the two macular parts, 10 and 18 per cent. for the nasal sectors, 10, 18, 4 and 8 per cent. for the temporal sectors. Hemiopic scotomata can be reckoned up on the same plan, due attention being paid to their extent, situation and proximity to the point of fixation. A bibliography of recent literature on the subject is appended.

E. E. H.

CORRESPONDENCE

A COLLEGE FOR BLIND GIRLS

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

SIR,—May I be allowed to call the attention of my colleagues to the new College for the higher education of blind girls which has recently been opened under the auspices of the National Institute for the Blind. It is situated at Chorley Wood, on the foothills of the Chilterns, some twenty miles from London by road and rail. The building is a fine old mansion standing on high ground on the south border of the wide and beautiful heath which tops that piece of country. The spaciousness of the house, the spread of the grounds with the splendid trees therein, and the openness of the position together make it a place of exceptional interest for a school of this order. It would be difficult to find a place where other senses than sight received so many and such happy impressions.

The College is for the higher education of girls who are totally

blind or have no useful degree of sight. The education will be as liberal as in the best public schools for girls, and the physical and mental development afforded will enable blind girls to live full and active lives at school, at home, and in professions. The principal is Miss Phyllis Monk, M.A., formerly of Girton College, Cambridge, and latterly a mistress of Roedean School, Brighton; with her is associated efficient teaching and house staff.

I have visited the College, and can speak of the excellence of the arrangements for teaching and for the comfort of the girls; also on my visit there accompanied me a lady experienced in domestic affairs, and she was greatly impressed with the domestic arrangements and the evident happiness of the resident pupils. The fees for a place of this order are moderate, and there are some scholarships for girls of promise.

There are (happily) not many blind girls of the professional class, but for these few there can be no better place of education and training than this new College. Miss Phyllis Monk, the principal, will be pleased to receive by appointment any ophthalmic surgeon and others interested to view the College and its arrangements. The address is "The Cedars," Chorley Wood, Herts. The College is ten minutes' walk from the station across the heath, and the London road passes within a hundred yards of the lodge gates.

I am, etc.,

N. BISHOP HARMAN.

HARLEY STREET, W.1,
November 14, 1921.

HOLTH'S IRIDENCELEISIS

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

SIR,—In the December number of the BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY Professor Holth's note to his paper on Iridenceleisis seems to imply that in the "Textbook of Ophthalmic Operations," which he quotes, we had not recognized the basic principles of his methods.

We ask your permission to point out that the description of his operations appears as part of a section on glaucoma, dealing with filtration through a fistula between the anterior chamber and the subconjunctival tissue, kept open by the presence of a fold of iris (pp. 370, 371), and that under the head of Holth's Operation, we say:—

"Holth attempted to lay down rules to regulate the performance